



Form to notify people

You only need to fill in this form if there are 'people to notify' (also called 'people to be told' or 'named people') listed in the lasting power of attorney.

How to complete this form

**PLEASE WRITE IN CAPITAL LETTERS USING A
BLACK PEN**

☐ X Mark your choice with an X



If you make a mistake, fill in the box and then mark the correct choice with an X

Before you start

You only need to fill in this form if there are ‘people to notify’ (also called ‘people to be told’ or ‘named people’) listed in the lasting power of attorney (LPA). See the Guide, part C.

A ‘person to notify’ is someone a person who makes an LPA (the ‘donor’) chooses to inform about the registration of their LPA. They don’t have to choose anyone to notify, so if that section of the LPA is blank, you don’t need to fill in this form.

When you apply to register the LPA you must tell the people to notify that the LPA will be registered.

You must send a copy of this form to each of the people to notify, before you send the LPA to be registered. You can send them this form or hand it to them in person.

You can save time by filling in pages 3 to 7 and making a photocopy to send to each person.

The donor’s relatives are not entitled to be notified unless they have been named in the LPA.

Detach this cover sheet before sending the form to them.

Notice of intention to register a lasting power of attorney

Person to notify

Title

First names

Last name

Address

Postcode

Date

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Day

Month

Year

You have received this notice because the person named on page 3 has made a lasting power of attorney.

A lasting power of attorney (LPA) is a legal document that lets someone (known as a 'donor') appoint people (known as 'attorneys') to make decisions on their behalf. It can apply to financial decisions or health and care decisions. An LPA can be used if the donor is unable to make their own decisions.

In other words, the person on page 3 is appointing the people on pages 5 to 7 to make decisions on their behalf.

When they made the LPA, the donor decided you should be told about it before it's registered. This is so you can raise any concerns you may have. If you do have concerns, you can only object to the registration of the LPA for the reasons listed on pages 8 and 9 of this form.

If you want to object, you must do so within 3 weeks of the date of this notice.

If you don't want to object you don't have to do anything.

Details of the lasting power of attorney

About the donor – the person who made the LPA

Title	First names
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Last name	
<input type="text"/>	
Address	
<input type="text"/>	
Postcode	<input type="text"/>

About the lasting power of attorney

Who is applying to register the LPA?

☐

Donor

☐

Attorney(s)

What type of LPA is being registered?

☐

Property and financial affairs

☐

Health and welfare

When did the donor sign the LPA?

Day

Month

Year

About the attorneys

How are the attorneys appointed?

- ☐ There's only 1 attorney
- ☐ Jointly and severally
- ☐ Jointly
- ☐ Jointly for some decisions, jointly and severally for other decisions

Title

First names

Last name

Address

Postcode

Title

First names

Last name

Address

Postcode

Title

First names

Last name

Address

Postcode

Title	First names
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Last name	
<input type="text"/>	
Address	
<input type="text"/>	
Postcode	<input type="text"/>

If there are more than 4 attorneys, please make a copy of this page.

You don't need to list replacement attorneys appointed in the LPA (if any).

How to object

If you wish to object, you must do so within 3 weeks of being given this notice.

You can only object to an LPA for one of the reasons below.

Factual objections:

- the donor or an attorney has died
- the donor and an attorney were married or had a civil partnership but have divorced or ended the civil partnership (unless the LPA says the attorney can still act if that happens)
- an attorney doesn't have the mental capacity to be an attorney (they must be able to understand and make decisions for themselves)
- an attorney has chosen to stop acting (known as 'disclaiming their appointment')
- the donor or an attorney is bankrupt, interim bankrupt or subject to a debt relief order (LPA for financial decisions only)
- the attorney is a trust corporation and is wound up or dissolved (LPA for financial decisions only)

To make a factual objection, complete form LPA007 and send it to the Office of the Public Guardian. Get the form from www.gov.uk/power-of-attorney/object-registration or by calling 0300 456 0300.

Prescribed objections:

- the LPA isn't legally valid – for example, you don't believe the donor had mental capacity to make an LPA
- the donor cancelled their LPA when they had mental capacity to do so
- there was fraud or the donor was pressured to make the LPA
- an attorney is acting above their authority or against the donor's best interests (or you know that they intend to do this)

To make a prescribed objection:

- complete form COP7 and send it to the Court of Protection. Get the form from www.gov.uk/object-registration or by calling 0300 456 4000 **AND**
- complete form LPA008 and send it to the Office of the Public Guardian. Get the form from www.gov.uk/object-registration or by calling 0300 456 0300

If you are objecting to a specific attorney, it may not prevent registration if other attorneys or a replacement attorney have been appointed.

You can find out more about lasting powers of attorney at www.gov.uk/power-of-attorney or by calling 0300 456 0300.